

The Washington Times

(Every Day in the Year)

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"The Times" Is a Family Paper.

It is conducted upon lines calculated to take it to every home in Washington, to every home in the suburbs of Washington also; so it is not sensational, it is clean, it is complete.

THERE IS ALWAYS SOMETHING IN IT FOR THE FAMILY.

IT MAKES NO MATTER.

The faster the subscriptions for *The Times* come in the better. It makes no matter how fast they come. Subscribers will be served regularly and promptly, all for ten cents a week, and this price includes the Sunday paper. It requires no blackboard and no chalk to prove that if every subscriber to *The Times* secured one more subscriber the circulation of *The Times* would be doubled. Let everybody do his part, therefore. This journal is a co-operative enterprise and all of its friends are true friends. They can carry business to it, business in subscribers and business in advertising. They can influence their merchant friends. They can also patronize their friends who advertise in the columns of *The Times*. This paper needs the help of all its friends, because it is not satisfied merely to be a pronounced success; it wants to be a marvelous and unparalleled success.

NO DISCRIMINATION NEEDED.

It is very gratifying to know that one of the companies of cavalry from Fort Myer was not ordered out to meet the *Coxey* army. We could hardly conceive of a more unwise action on the part of the government than this would have been. The hasty and unwarranted arrest of the advance guard of forty several days since was sufficient in the way of blunders. We are not prepared to believe that there are in this city "many, who, if they could, would be mischief makers." It is certain none of the friends of *Coxey*, or of the movement of the masses of which he is at present the conspicuous exponent, would advise any breach of law and order; and so far as we can see his march is in every manner a singularly well-executed move on his part, for the avowed purpose, as he proudly states, "to call the attention of the public to the real condition, the real necessities, of the masses of honest wage-earners in this country" for we venture to say that no move has been made by so inconsiderable a number of men which has caused such wide newspaper comment since the late lamented John Brown invaded the sacred soil of Virginia. So far *Coxey* is a success.

In the meantime, while all the organs of the status quo declare the game to be a mosquito, they still declare that the guns are all "loaded for bear." Any man who is not ready to declare *Coxey* and all his followers and sympathizers either fools or knaves is himself relegated to the ranks of the doubtful and the dangerous. We do not know whether Mr. *Coxey's* "dream" was for good or ill, but we do know that there is at present no editorial Joseph capable of foretelling its true significance and final results. There are many honest men and voters who believe that for every one of the seven "fat kine" there are seventy times seven of the "lean kine," and who, while firm believers in the possibilities of a republican form of government, yet feel that the present trend of things is toward the continuous enlargement of this divergence of proportions. This disturbance of the waters is too deep to be still by the pouring on of a little oil of platitudes or in building any hastily constructed breakwater to keep back the flowing tide.

We said weeks ago, don't laugh at *Coxey*. We now say that there is nothing so enticing as new ideas. There is a vast field of the disaffected into which these ideas are falling. No man can judge of the crop. We do say, however, that nothing could so stimulate the rapid action of this far-flung tidal wave as any action on the part of either the local or the general government that could be construed into an act of oppression or an unwarranted discrimination against Mr. *Coxey* and his peaceful band of lobbyists over similar bands, better clothed, better equipped with money and influence. Man is only a higher animal, and it is always wise not to crowd him to the consciousness of that fact. We, like *Coxey*, hope for better times, and always like wise laws wisely administered.

MAKING HISTORY.

Men speak of the days of creation and of history very much in the same way as though creation had long since ceased, and of history as a piece of tapestry work with which the last stitch had been taken, while in fact creation is going on at the same rate and by the same laws whose inaugural was celebrated when the "morning stars sang together." And history is making at the same rate, one day at a time, one stitch at a time. Sometimes a stitch of startling color works itself in, and is not quite satisfactory to the present supervisors of the local factory. They are unable to see how it happened. But, when the work of history making is complete for any distinct people or race, the student of art will doubtless find each stitch a sequence necessary to the logical course of events.

Sometimes there are days which seem to be of great importance, days that marshal in a motley crowd of days that dress themselves in uniform solity. But come as they may, they are all the legitimate progeny of the yesterday. Sometimes a day comes like a new disease. The medical faculty puts on its con-

ventional spectacles for a thorough diagnosis, that the new comer may be carefully and properly classified and christened. After the new disease has done its work, it has made a character for itself and has classified itself. There is a disease called revolution that is always liable to break out on any other body politic, and, indeed, is looked for and prophesied, but never is expected to attack our own Revolution, like the smallpox, when it falls to kill the patient, for a time at least drives out all other forms of disease. It would be a new and characteristic treatment of this disease, when it was known that the premonitory fever was raging in the veins of the patient, to await the appearance of the first pustule of the general eruption, and draw a line about it with a caustic pencil and expect the disease to disappear.

The body politic is sick. A fever of discontent is raging in the veins. The arteries are pulsating at an unusual and possibly dangerous rate. Pustules are appearing that indicate what the ailment is without any further diagnosis. Our assembled wisdom might well be in consultation in regard to the general symptoms of prognosis in similar cases. But the talk is all yesterday.

The three high commissioners, whose duty it is to look after the special interests of the people, have not been candid of their importance or present duty. They have given due notice that it is quite useless for the disease to proceed along any of the arteries leading in their direction; that no such attempt could result in good, and in order to avoid summary expulsion it would be wiser to remain away! What a pity it is that the Jews and the governing powers at Jerusalem had not been in more modern and amenable relations! When the rabble from Galilee was known to be approaching that city, the rulers and regulators of which (the then respectable state quo) had been so recently denounced by Him who now came at the head of His following riding on an ass's colt, what consequences might have been averted by the prompt and efficient action of such three high commissioners!

These men are only lobbyists. In a general way Mr. Reed approves of the lobby. Several hundred came over a few days since from Philadelphia. To be sure, the case was different. These hundreds rode here; they, or somebody, paid their railroad and hotel bills. And, besides, they only came to ask a continuation of the leaves and fables. The *Coxeys* are poor, ragged and unwashed, and they have the effrontery to ask a new style of issue of government ratifiers.

However, good ideas are sometimes born illegitimately. This manifesto of the commissioners might be stereotyped for us at the next presidential inauguration, thereby keeping out, not 200 ragged men, but 20,000 office-seekers. A queer business, this making of history. This proclamation will stand out clear on the darker groundwork. *Coxey* and his band may not enter. Meanwhile the chief high priest of Wall Street comes over to remind the guardian of the treasure house that he discounted his last note for \$50,000,000 solely on the agreement that we would promise there should be no more silver legislation! Verily the weavers are all busy. We may be making history faster than we think. Who knows?

WHAT CAUSES COXEYS.

To answer the question—*What causes Coxey's Army?*—at least almost everybody. Cleveland, from the deep, august seclusion of the minor recesses of the White House, sends word to inquiring souls who stop at the bar of information that he will be blind, deaf, and dumb to *Coxey*. That he will not permit himself to be aroused to *Coxey* under any presidential circumstances unless the local control pierces him with some Macedonian cry for help and declares a local inability to cope with the doughy *Coxey*. Cleveland at this crisis of *Coxey* ought to send for Villard and John Sherman and Bankers Fairchild and Cannon, as well as Jack Bonedist. He ought to convene his back-stairs cabinet. It is with his stage and disinterested aid and counsel that Cleveland demoralized silver and embarked in his bond swindles. And it is just such maltreatment of public right, just such public bloodletting as bond swindles and the death of silver which among other evils produce a crop of *Coxeys*. Now and send down your land with protection robberies, national banks, and bond swindles, and you will reap a mob of *Coxeys*, a little ring of millionaires, and a thunderbolt of strikes and labor upheavals.

Such a thing as *Coxey* is a result. Such conspiracies as Cleveland, Wall Street & Co. are the everyday cases. Cleveland violated law last summer when he and Carlisle permitted the New York banks to remain open contrary to law. These banks were below their reserves. They were refusing to pay deposits. They issued "double-bonus certificates" and made depositors pay 5 per cent premium to draw their own money. Yet despite all this violation and breaking of plain law and all this admitted insolvency Cleveland permitted them to remain at large in criminal possession of the street. Cleveland against law, against the expressed will of Congress, dug into and diverted to unlawful purposes \$50,000,000 of the gold reserve of the government. Cleveland sold to Wall Street a criminal issue of \$50,000,000 of bonds. It was a crime without public cause or excuse. It was his sole emanation in the private greed of Cleveland, Wall Street & Co. Cleveland sent the tariff bill in charge of Assistant Treasurer Hamlin to New York to be paved over and mumbled and numbed by the New York chamber of commerce to see if it every item was to the worshipful gush and taste of these wolves.

Cleveland is a law-breaker in forty sorts; he ought to be a little patient with such a trifling criminal as *Coxey*, whose most heinous offense so far has been to "run" a toll-gate, and when that expires to live by the roadside like a vagrant. *Coxey* says he wants to lobby a scheme or two through Congress. A man like Cleveland, who all through the extra session stood with a bribe in one hand and a White-House blue-ribbon in the other, compelling and coercing House and Senate to return a verdict of death to silver, ought to sympathize with his fellow-lobbyist from Massillon. Cleveland should reflect that every law-breaker can't become President, and so reflecting avoid becoming cruel and cruel with *Coxey* just because he (Cleveland) is in the White House and *Coxey* is not. It is a rotten state of economics which produces a Cleveland, Wall Street & Co., or a *Coxey* and his army. But of the two evils I think the latter is the lesser. They both prove public blood poisoning.

ALFRED H. LEWIS.

HITS-OR MISSES.

It is assumed in business circles that Hon. John C. New still preserves his old-time Hoosier Democratic every-day disposition because he wears reversible cuffs.

It may be well stated that there would be mighty little life in a Republican convention if large numbers of delegates are not present from the South.

Dr. Depew, the New York Advertiser tells us, might well understand that no man travels in a car can be President in '96, or any other year.

George B. McClellan, Jr., is a Tammany

before. Young Republicans want to be 100 before they are put to the front that way.

It is not thought that Postmaster General Bissell's warfare on the hyphenated post offices will hurt his standing among the hyphenated swells of Washington society.

A Western exchange assures us that the theatrical manager who offers Miss Pollard \$1,000 a night will have an elephant on his hands. Anything but an elephant, sir.

It is rumored that Senator Hill intends to caucus himself and read the Democratic party out of itself.

The Evening Star's special accounts of the approach of the *Coxey* army are works of art almost impossible to beat.

And now Breckinridge, Minnesota, wants to change its name.

It seems that it is Oliver Ames, Jr., and not the old man, who has built the \$2,000 dog kennel in Boston; and it is stated also that young Oliver only owns a \$2 pup anyway.

Evidently Mark Twain would never have made a good editor. The failure of his publishing concern indicates that he didn't know what not to print.

A funny man of the New York World remarks that Governor Tillman may be still in the ring, but that he cannot ring in the still.

Fifteen dollars a day represents the average amount put into every saloon in the United States. This is evidently not counting the slates.

It is thought that Senator Smith's fevered appeal to heaven to save the Democratic party has not yet been answered.

Verily announces that he will write no more music, but he will go on just the same in the hand-organs.

General *Coxey* intends to run for Congress, and it must be admitted that if he should be elected he would find himself in congenial company.

The Chicago Times remarks that Governor Tillman, with \$50,000 worth of liquor on his hands, ought not now to find the Governor of North Carolina will find his hospitality intermittent or desultory.

The trial of Mr. Breckinridge's congressional district will be begun and finished on May 5.

A usually able contemporary remarks that Governor Tillman now has run enough on hand to land the Governors of the two Carolinas an even century. Doubtful.

It is rumored that your uncle Adrian Anson contemplates playing ball this season.

Under the general management of Hon. Perry Heath and Hon. Elam Harkness there is nothing the matter with the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

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The sunflower philosopher of the *Athenian* Globe remarks that the man spends most of his time when around home wondering where the women folks have hid the things he wants.

CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

In the Republican field days which we have been having in the Senate there have been two Senators in particular who have always been on hand, McPherson and Coke. The former probably stays from interest and the latter from inertia. It must be said to the credit of Mr. McPherson that he has been a patient listener and an attentive one, and when it comes to schedules we may expect to hear some sharp criticisms from him, as it is then that he promises to do his work.

The chaplain of the House is a strict observer of the parliamentary usage of the House in his petition to the deity. The mercy he asks for sick or injured members is always coupled with the notion of the state from which the gentlemen come. There is still room for error, as the form "the Senator from Alabama" or "the Senator from Mississippi" is not specific in directing the deity's clemency.

There is an unusually large number of curious names in the list of the present Congress, almost a rival to the New York Sun's Dink Bolt collection. An Illinois member is blessed with the name of B. F. Funk. From Texas, Mr. McPherson, and from Iowa, Mr. K. Kem is a Populist from Broken Bow, Neb. Niles P. Hagen hails from Wisconsin. Late Pence is the eloquent young silver advocate from Colorado whose belated speech electrified the House. Haldor E. Ben is a member from Minnesota. Several of these names indicate the Scandinavian infusion in the composition of the districts they represent. Belamy Storer, the name of the Cincinnati member, has a sonorous sound. The junior member from Virginia, Jeptha Hinton, has a name of the districts they represent. Several members give as their Christian names what are usually regarded as nicknames, but are in these cases, as their proprietors insist, their legal names. These are John C. Johnson, of Cleveland, Jo Abbott of Texas, Jerry Simpson, and Dan Waugh.

There was a lively tilt in the House yesterday about the re-enactment bill, in which Bourke Cockran again exhibited his hostility to the Tammany camp, which was supporting the bill. The New York Congressman made the point that he failed to see why a thing that was a crime in one place should be permitted in another, and declared that there was no difference between what was being at Ivy City, Benning, or Capitol Hill.

The minority report wanted the bill called "a bill to permit gambling in the District of Columbia." The bill was not passed. The majority report, for the bill was beaten by a good margin. Mr. Engeman was here in person to witness the result of the fight.

President McBride's Report.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 23.—The latest reports received by President McBride of the United Mine Workers, show suspension of work by 8,000 men in Alabama, 5,000 in Tennessee and Kentucky, 2,000 in West Virginia, 5,000 in Indiana, 25,000 in Ohio, 25,000 in Illinois, 1,300 in Iowa, 2,000 in Indiana Territory, 1,200 in Missouri, 30,000 in Pennsylvania, 500 in Michigan, total, 125,000. P. P. Penna, vice president, and John Fehn, members of the executive board, and who are in Illinois, telegraphed to President McBride, "The situation in southern Illinois is out of hand, also Duquesne district. Everything favorable; 2,000 men."

Banker Seligman Dead.

CORONADO, Cal., April 23.—Jesse Seligman, of J. & C. Seligman, bankers of New York and London, died at the Hotel Coronado at 9 a. m. to-day of pneumonia and Bright's disease. He came to Coronado four days ago, direct from New York, with his wife and daughter. His condition had become so serious on his arrival that all his members of the family were telegraphed for, but he died before their arrival.

On His Way to Richmond.
Mr. H. T. Goodwin, member of the general executive board of the International Association of Machinists, of Cheyenne, Wyo., who is on his way to Richmond, Va., to attend the annual meeting, was in this city visiting friends.

HIS FATAL MISTAKE.

He stole a kiss. With flashing eyes he stole a kiss. With his hand he dared to take a girl to his arms.

For such an insult unprepared. So wrote the seemed, the young man thought His lady had not been with him. And thinking to appease her wrath He hastened to apologize.

Fatal mistake! For hardly had The girl his first excuse heard. To really angry now, she turned And left him there without a word. So all young men, bear this in mind: In sight of maidens stoic to a kiss, It's sometimes wrong to steal a kiss. But always to apologize.

—Somerville Journal.

AS THE CROWDS COME OUT.

M. Monnet-Sully believes in his art, he takes it in earnest, he feels the passions of his character, and he stimulates them as some of our players do. This is, perhaps, in his own case the secret of his magnetism, of the intense sympathy that you feel for him in such a character as Hamlet. I have never for a moment felt with a Hamlet in the scene with the ghost before. There is always the utter lack of reality, the absolute unfaith in the ghost as a real spirit. Monnet-Sully vividly shows the conflict of his emotions, so hopelessly sinks under the horror of his father's story, that you are forced to give the whole scene credence, to participate for a fleeting moment with the actor in his midnight vigil. This Hamlet of his is emotional and intense in its difference from others that are so acquainted with. He gives way to his feelings unrestrainedly; also the character is clearly and skillfully drawn. One is impressed with the feeling while listening to him that whether his is the right conception or not it is a strong, a picturesque, and a satisfying one.

An American woman, married to a strong, healthy, progressive, "typical Western," American, yields momentarily to the fascination of a European "aristocrat" and allows him to caress her. This is the principal scene and the motive in "Aristocracy." We are familiar with the play and with many of the excellent company that brings it. This scene is a fascination that shows Dr. Howard's power as much as it does the strength of Miss Walsh and Mr. Louis Masson and Mr. Kent. That one leaves the play with a sense of relief and a feeling of release may be deemed a tribute to them all.

The pleasing light comedy of Sardou's "Americans Abroad" takes an American family to France and through various tribulations and temptations and finally marries the two girls to two handsome men and fools the villain.

The cleverest scene in the play is the one in which Mr. Gilmore, the American girl with the millions, Miss Maud Harrison, have had a quarrel. She has suspected him, and despite her protestations he leaves her forever. She is heartbroken. The other lover, the lover of the other girl, attempts to pacify the wounded feelings of Mr. Gilmore. He leads Mr. Gilmore into the room and begins to talk about the breaking of the engagement, insinuating that Mr. Gilmore knows something of the young lady's character that makes him give her up. Mr. Gilmore (and isn't Mr. Gilmore clever?) does not understand the insinuation. He protests that it is only a quarrel with the lady. The other man smiles and says he is very good in his position, that he is the man of the world, and of course both fully understand that it is only charity on Gilmore's part to shield Miss Harrison's name. (Gilmore is an editorial commenting on said article.)

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IN A MALE ROLE.

Daughters of a West Virginia Farmer Discovered to Be Foodpots.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., April 23.—One of the roughest regions in this section of West Virginia is on the ridge between Twelve Pole and Toms Creek, in Wayne county, about twenty miles from this city.

Recently a number of men passing over it at night on horseback have been held up. It was supposed, a couple of men, but when William Balenore was stopped and relieved and his pockets searched, he was found to have two people kept a sharp lookout and found that the two highwaymen were women in disguise. He says they were Misses Ella and Mary. He says they were dressed in men's clothes, and he says they were armed with pistols. He says they were dressed in men's clothes, and he says they were armed with pistols. He says they were dressed in men's clothes, and he says they were armed with pistols.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION.

Decline in the production of petroleum in the older fields and increase in the newer fields are the notable features of Special Agent Joseph D. Weeks, of the United States Geological Survey.

Other features are the decline in stocks held at the wells, increase in price over the previous year, increase in exports and successes attained in the refining of limestone oils.

The total production for the year was 48,412,666 barrels, valued at \$28,952,326, against 42,099,139 barrels, valued at \$25,901,400, in 1892. The year 1891 marked the highest output of petroleum, the production being 54,291,080 barrels. The stocks of crude petroleum in the United States at the end of the year were 17,635,234 barrels, against 16,092,557 for the corresponding period of 1892.

At the close of 1893 stocks had fallen to 11,900,711 barrels, a decline of 6,734,523 barrels. The average value of petroleum oil in the Appalachian fields increased over 8 cents a barrel.

Total exports for the calendar year, in 1894, of crude, refined, and residuum, was 89,421,220 gallons, the largest ever recorded, and gain for the year of almost 600,000,000 gallons.

While petroleum, says the report, has been found in nearly every state and territory in the Union, there are few localities in which it is produced in large quantities.

Practically the entire production is from the Appalachian fields, Ohio and Indiana, the Florida fields of Colorado, and the southern California fields. The production of West Virginia will be extended still further southward; that Wyoming will be a large producer in the future; and that Indiana will increase its production.

An aggregate of 607,369,164 barrels of crude petroleum has been produced in the country since the beginning of operations in Pennsylvania in 1859. Eighty per cent of this has come from the Pennsylvania and New York oil fields.

Bimetallism Convention.

DENVER, Col., April 23.—A. C. Fisk, president of the Pan-American Bimetallism Association, has issued a call for a meeting to assemble in Washington, D. C., on the 23d day of May, proximo, composed of representatives from the United States, South and Central America, and Mexico, and all of the states thereof.

Breach of Promise Suit.

MADISON, Ind., April 23.—Gertrude Moore, daughter of Prof. Moore, of Hanover, has entered suit here for \$10,000 damages for breach of promise of a marriage contract with Paul R. Scott, of Indianapolis. She is a student at the college. Scott is a member of the senior class, stands high socially and is wealthy, talented, and brilliant.

Gambling Room Closed in Denver.

DENVER, Col., April 23.—The forty odd gambling houses in Denver were all promptly closed at noon to-day, in compliance with the order of the new police judge. Some of them are making arrangements to carry on business during the city limits. Pool rooms are still running.

A Cowardly Assault.

Howard Smith and Mary Lomax, colored, got into a quarrel in Magdalen alley, between Seventeenth, Eighteenth, I and K streets northwest, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Howard cut Mary in the right thigh with a penknife, inflicting a painful wound. He then fled and has as yet escaped arrest.

Bill for a Receiver.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A bill for a receiver and an injunction was filed in the United States circuit court to-day against the National Linseed Oil Company, otherwise known as the oil trust.

Provost Pepper Resigns.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—At a special meeting of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania to-day Dr. Pepper resigned his position as provost.

Blissfield is Burning.

TOLDO, Ohio, April 23.—Blissfield, twenty miles from here, is burning. Several engines have just started for the fire.

PROMOTIONS ON AERIT.

Secretary Hoke Smith Places Himself on Record Against Outside Influences.

After repeated conferences with the heads of bureau, Secretary Smith yesterday issued the following order, which it is stated will be rigidly enforced:

First—Each commissioner or director in charge of an office or bureau in the Interior Department shall keep a record of the names of all persons employed in the classified service within his bureau who from time to time have shown special qualifications for promotion to higher positions, or who, on the other hand, work in which they have been engaged, in said record the special traits of versatility, adaptability, scholarly attainments, and distinctive power manifested, or on the other hand, particular wherein deficiency has been shown.

Second—Each commissioner or director may at his discretion organize a board from his deputies, chief clerks, chiefs of division, or other clerical or supervisory positions, whose duty it shall be to aid the commissioner or director in the preparation of such record.

Third—The daily record of efficiency shall be kept as heretofore, on which shall be noted in respect to the efficiency of each clerk, effective industry, and deportment, and from this record, together with information gathered by the commissioner or director, which he may deem reliable, the true proficiency of each clerk shall be determined.

Fourth—It is expressly understood that promotion shall be based purely on merit. Outside influence interfering with the proficiency of the clerk, or the efficiency of the clerk, shall be held to be a disqualification.

Fifth—Each commissioner or director shall report to the Secretary of the Interior the two best clerks in his bureau for promotion, reduction, and dismissal as the good of the service may require.

H. H. SMITH, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC DEBT.

Two Plans of Settlement Will Be Submitted to Congressional Committee.

Mr. E. H. Hays, one of the members of the government directors, and one of the members of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads yesterday for several hours. During this time a full and free discussion of the present status of the company's affairs was had. He outlined to the committee a scheme by which he believed the government would be guaranteed the debt now due by the railroad.

His scheme was that an issue of \$250,000,000 in bonds be authorized. Out of this amount a sum of \$100,000,000 could be sold in satisfaction of its debt, and the remaining \$150,000,000 might be used to pay the interest on all the remaining indebtedness of the road.

F. J. Stetson, of New York, appeared in behalf of a committee of creditors, including the Trustees, Pierpont Morgan, and others. He said these creditors were formulating a plan of settlement which they would be ready to submit to Congress next week. It was suggested that to hear this committee of creditors on May 1.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD CASE.

Company Will Be Obligated to Waive Technicalities and Pay Indebtedness.

Yesterday being the third Monday in the month, under the rules it was devoted to business reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

After the reading of the journal Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa), pursuing the policy mapped out by him last Saturday in retaliation upon the Democratic side for obstructing legislation, objected to its approval. He was proud to say that he had secured the approval of the House for the bill.

Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Richardson under the new quorum-counting rule were appointed to prepare a bill to be introduced to-day, and as more than a quorum appeared on the roll-call, they were not called on by the Speaker for a report. The journal was approved, 219-4. The bill was then introduced by Mr. Hepburn, and the House proceeded to consider it.

After the call of committees for reports, the House proceeded to consider the bill to change the motive power of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which was introduced by Mr. Hepburn, and the House proceeded to consider it.

A question as to whether the company should pay outright a judgment for \$147,000, now pending on appeal, before receiving the bill, was raised. The bill was then introduced by Mr. Hepburn, and the House proceeded to consider it.

Capitol Memorial Tablet.

The Vice President laid before the Senate yesterday a letter from the chairman of the centennial committee on the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol, asking permission to place a bronze tablet to commemorate the event.

In the same connection Senator Voorhees introduced a joint resolution, which was agreed to, providing for the placing of a tablet on the corner-stone of the Capitol, to commemorate the laying of the corner-stone by President George Washington on September 18, 1793.

In answer to a question from Senator Gray, he said he had no objection to the tablet, although he had no direct information on the subject.

Senator Gray said the good taste of the promoters of the enterprise was sufficient guarantee that nothing of the kind would be done, but he wished to make sure.